## REMARKS

Claims 16-33 are pending. Claims 16 and 25 are independent.

Applicant canceled claim 34.

Claims 16-33 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over U.S. Patent No. 5,929,850 to Broadwin, et al. ("Broadwin") in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,982,445 to Eyer et al. ("Eyer") and U.S. Patent No. 4,868,866 to Williams ("Williams").

Claims 16 and 25 recite "further wherein a database that is located remote from a user receives programming information from a variety of sources and the database provides active pages of data for a user, wherein the database is repeatedly scanned in order to identify data for the data stream," or similar language.

The Examiner acknowledges that Eyer does not teach or suggest at least this quoted claim feature. The Examiner has not pointed out and the Applicant cannot find where Broadwin teaches "a database that is located remote from a user receives programming information from a variety of sources and the database provides active pages of data for a user, wherein the database is repeatedly scanned in order to identify data for the data stream."

Broadwin teaches a media server that only provides additional content (i.e., MPEG stills) upon user request:

> As shown, FIG. 10 is similar to FIG. 1 except that the embodiment of FIG. 10 includes a media server 180 which is coupled to the return channel 156 of the interactive decoder 140. In this embodiment, when the user has viewed all of the available MPEG stills related to a certain subject matter that are being broadcast from the broadcast center 100, and the user desires to view further stills and/or obtain other information, the user can select an option which causes a request to be made for further stills or information "on demand". In this embodiment, when the user requests further information, the request is provided from the interactive decoder 140 to media server 180.
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> In one embodiment, the media server 180 provides the requested still images to the broadcast center 100, and the broadcast center 100 broadcasts the desired stills on a pre-designated channel reserved for user requests, referred to as the search channel. It is noted that the user requests are only made once the user has exhausted all other available MPEG stills. Thus, in this embodiment, it is presumed that the vast majority of users will be satisfied with the MPEG stills that are being broadcast on the regular MPEG still broadcast channel. However, for those small number of users who desire more information, these users can make a request which is provided to the media server 180, and additional MPEG stills are provided by the broadcast center 100 "on demand" on the predefined search channel. (Broadwin, col. 12, line 54 – col. 13, line 12).

The Examiner argues that "it further would have been obvious at the time the invention was made given the suggestions of Broadwin for providing periodically from a remote database information in the form of a page to the user, suggesting providing information news and stock related information, to utilize Williams teaching for providing a user periodically database information such as stock and news information, motivation would be to complement Broadwin system utilizing Williams suggestion of implementing his teachings for other type of information that can be formatted into machine readable format..." (Office Action dated June 26, 2006, page 4). Applicant respectfully disagrees because Williams teaches away from such a combination.

Williams teaches a non-interactive data broadcast system:

> This invention relates to a method and apparatus for acquiring, editing, verifying, formatting and distributing data from multiple data sources, In particular, the invention is directed to an information distribution system for providing both real-time data and periodic (non-real-time) data to an unlimited number of subscribers each having receiving apparatus via a one-way, non-interactive broadcast data feed. (Williams, col. 1, lines 8-15).
>
> It is therefore an object of this invention to provide a data distribution system which can provide a broad range of data through a one-way broadcast medium to an unlimited number of subscribers at the lowest possible delivery cost. (Williams, col. 2, lines 17-21).
>
> It is yet another object of this invention to provide a comprehensive means of controlling access to the broadcast data by the receiving systems without the requirement for two-way communications. (Williams, col. 2, lines 35-38).

The stated objects of Williams teach a non-interactive system, which would be incompatible with the user-interactive systems of Broadwin and Eyer. (Eyer, col. 10, lines 1-26). Thus, Williams' non-interactive data broadcast system teaches away from a combination with the teachings of Broadwin's interactive media server and Eyer's interactive HTML displays and thus it would not have been obvious to combine these teachings. Accordingly, claims 16 and 25 are not obvious over Broadwin in view of Eyer and Williams, whether taken separately or in combination.

Claims 17-24 and 26-33 depend upon, and add further limitations to, claims 16 and 25. Accordingly, claims 17-24 and 26-33 are not obvious over Broadwin in view of Eyer and Williams, whether taken separately or in combination for at least the reasons discussed above with respect to claims 16 and 25.

Claims 16 and 25 have also been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over U.S. Patent No. 5,585,858 to Harper, et al. ("Harper") in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,844,620 to Coleman et al ("Coleman") and Williams.

As stated above, claims 16 and 25 recite "further wherein a database that is located remote from a user receives programming information from a variety of sources and the database provides active pages of data for a user, wherein the database is repeatedly scanned in order to identify data for the data stream," or similar language.

The Examiner acknowledges that Coleman does not teach or suggest at least this quoted claim feature. Here again, the Examiner has not pointed out and the Applicant cannot find where Harper teaches "a database that is located remote from a user receives programming information from a variety of sources and the database provides active pages of data for a user, wherein the database is repeatedly scanned in order to identify data for the data stream."

Harper teaches a system for interactive television programming:

> The present invention is a system for simulcastlug a fully interactive program allowing subscribers to interact with the program through the use of a remote device 604 and an interactive program box 600 connected to a conventional television set 186 or through the use of a keypad and personal computer 187, with normal conventional programming, viewable by anybody with a regular television set 186 or computer display monitor 187, as shown in FIG. 1. (Harper, col. 5, lines 33-40).

> Preferably at the beginning of the program or when a viewer first tunes in, a series of interrogatory messages are presented to the subscriber. The subscriber responds to the interrogatory message by depressing a button on a remote 604 or computer keypad corresponding to an answer selection listed on the interrogatory graphics screen. If the subscriber has made a selection using a remote 604, a signal is received by the IR interface 628 which processes the signal and forwards the signal to the processor 178. The processor 178 preferably creates a packet comprising the user selection and a header code that identifies the particular interrogatory message associated with user selection and sends the packet to memory 284. Each user selection to each interrogatory is stored in this fashion. These selections will be called later in the program at appropriate times when identified by the trigger point codes and then used in macros or algorithms to determine interactive audio and/or graphics responses. (Harper, col. 12, lines 17-34).

The Examiner argues that "it further would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to utilize Williams teaching for providing a user periodically database information such as stock and news information, motivation would be to utilizing Williams suggestion of implementing his teachings for other type of information that can be formatted into machine

readable format..." Applicant respectfully disagrees because Williams still teaches away from such a combination.

As discussed above, the stated objects of Williams teach a non-interactive system, which would be incompatible with the user-interactive systems of Harper and Coleman. (Coleman, Abstract). Thus, Williams teaches away from combination with the teachings of Harper and Coleman and it would not have been obvious to combine these teachings. Accordingly, claims 16 and 25 are not obvious over Harper in view of Coleman and Williams, whether taken separately or in combination.

Thus, Applicant submits that all of the claims are in condition for allowance, which action is requested.

## CONCLUSION

It is believed that all of the pending claims have been addressed. However, the absence of a reply to a specific rejection, issue or comment does not signify agreement with or concession of that rejection, issue or comment. In addition, because the arguments made above may not be exhaustive, there may be reasons for patentability of any or all pending claims (or other claims) that have not been expressed. Finally, nothing in this paper should be construed as an intent to concede any issue with regard to any claim, except as specifically stated in this paper, and the amendment of any claim does not necessarily signify concession of unpatentability of the claim prior to its amendment.

Respectfully submitted,

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